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STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IN MEASURING THE PUBLICATION AND PUBLISHING WORKS IN SCHOLARLY RESEARCH ACTIVITY



Introduction. The problems of correct use of scientometric tools in the context of the development of domestic professional periodicals have been discussed.

Problem Statement. Measuring the publication works in scholarly research activity and creating a correct indicator system for this have been shown to require as wide as possible professional discussion and improvement.

Purpose of this research is to make proposals on the formation of strategic priorities for the assessment of impact of statistical and derivative scientometric base on the publication activity of researchers.

Materials and Methods. The regulations in order to increase the efficiency of publishing the scholarly research periodicals in Ukraine have been analyzed. The correlation between the scholarly research activity and the assessment of effectiveness of their activities have been studied in the context of correct use of scientometric indices.

Results. A 2D approach based on searching for effective principles of state regulation in terms of introduction of effective tools for analysis and evaluation of publication/publishing activities of researchers, R&D institutions, and educational institutions has been proposed. The formulated proposals take into account the needs for the formation of a balanced approach to the development of domestic professional scholarly research periodicals in order to ensure sustainable development of the national information sphere.

Conclusions. Effective presentation of results of publication activities should be further discussed in the context of improving the quality standards of domestic professional scholarly research periodicals, underlying the foundations for correct assessment of publishing products and activities, and making appropriate ratings.

Keywords: scholarly research periodicals, scientometrics, publication activity, priorities of publication, and publishing activity.

Recently, the discussion on quantitative and qualitative indicators of evaluation of scholarly research publishing activity of both research institutions, educational establishments, and researchers, in particular, using statistical methods, has intensified. These processes are caused mainly by respective decisions on the state attestation

of R&D institutions and educational establishments and on the evaluation of the effectiveness of their activities [1, 2], frequent changes in the requirements for the training of highly qualified research personnel, and updated Procedure for the Creation of a List of Professional Scholarly Research Periodicals of Ukraine [3] (hereinafter referred to as “the Procedure”). Indirectly, the mentioned newly introduced measures aim at

implementing the recommendations provided by European experts upon the results of peer review of the Ukrainian research and innovation system, in particular, the twelfth recommendation of the relevant report, "The Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and universities should promote publications in international journals and downsize in-house publishing" [4].

It is especially important that the government policy for determining the priorities of reform in this area is pursued transparently, in particular, by organizing a wide expert dialogue [5, 6]. However, it is more advisable to develop professional communication firstly on the goal setting and later, on the methodology for addressing specific application problems in public practice. In particular, it is doubtful whether the main efforts while developing the relevant policy should be focused on implementing the recommendation "to downsize in-house publishing". Although it can be expected [7] that this peer conclusion may be implemented routinely, by default, without any third-party intervention, as a result of reorienting the R&D funding, in particular, allocating significant resources to comply with the Regulations for Stimulating the Publishing Activity of Ukrainian Researchers in Foreign Periodicals.

For making a more thorough analysis and searching the best ways to solve these problems, it is appropriate to try to consider the problem in two dimensions, namely:

- ✦ search for effective approaches to government regulation in terms of implementing an effective tool for analyzing and evaluating publishing activities of researchers, R&D institutions and educational establishments;
- ✦ formation of a balanced approach to the development of domestic professional scholarly research periodicals in the context of ensuring the sustainable development of the national information sphere.

Concerning the first aspect, researchers and experts have many times thoroughly and systematically analyzed the content and peculiarities of the use of citation indices as indicators of research

capacity [8, 9], as well as methodological, organizational, and functional limitations on the implementation of this approach in public practice [10–12].

Back in the 1960s, when science studies were separated as a branch of the science, the Ukrainian science noted a considerable potential of scientometrics as a direction (an effective tool) of science studies, with Dobrov, one of the pioneers of science studies both in the world and in Ukraine, believing the scientometric research is promising [13, 14].

However, it seems that reducing scientometrics to analyzing the publications based on certain quantitative and statistical frameworks is inappropriate, because its semantics is much wider. It is worth pointing out that despite a quite well-substantiated paradigm of quantitative evaluation of the effectiveness of scholarly research activities based on opportunities that are provided by developing network communication and modern statistical methods, even in advanced economies, the discourse on the use of these indicators into general practice has not led to unanimous opinion of the professional community [15]. Moreover, an important event was the publication of the Leiden Manifesto (2015) [16] following the results of the respective scientific conference, which summarized and outlined ten basic principles for correct application of scientometric approaches to the evaluation of publishing activity:

1. Quantitative evaluation should support qualitative, expert assessment;
2. Measure performance against the research missions of the institution, group or researcher;
3. Protect excellence in locally relevant research;
4. Keep data collection and analytical processes open, transparent and simple;
5. Allow those evaluated to verify data and analysis;
6. Account for variation by field in publication and citation practices;
7. Base assessment of individual researchers on a qualitative judgement of their portfolio;

8. Avoid misplaced concreteness and false precision;

9. Recognize the systemic effects of assessment and indicators; and

10. Scrutinize indicators regularly and update them.

Proceeding from the above, it is worthwhile to emphasize that in the authors' opinion any quantitative indicators, in particular, those related to publishing activity, should neither replace peer review of a qualitative nature [17], nor be a universal measure of researcher evaluation.

From the point of view of rationality, it would be useful to study the experience of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Even in this country, from where one of the most well-known scientometric bases originates, the Strategy for the Development of Science until 2025 [18] does not in any way provide for evaluating the scholarly research results solely based on quantitative indicators of any nature. Instead, it is focused on the desirability of consistent efforts to place all scholarly research publications in "open access" for the widest possible penetration into adjacent areas and for the stimulation of innovation and information exchange in the society. At the same time, pursuant to *Standard Evaluation Protocol 2015–2021. Protocol for Research Assessments in the Netherlands* [19], based on which the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences of the Netherlands gives accreditation for the scholarly research activity to universities and academic institutes, the main criteria for generalizing the researcher publication activity is the collection of statistics for a number of directions: articles in peer-reviewed and non-reviewed editions (publish non-reviewed, but important materials), books and paragraphs therein, dissertations, reports at conferences, professional publications (aimed at professionals of public and private sectors, including patent search), publications for the general public, other presentations of research results (annotation, editorial columns, lectures, speeches, media exposure, etc.). However, in no way it does refer to the need for the

presence of these periodicals in any known scientometric bases.

After all, the sustainability and suitability of the relevant indexes and ratings have not only theoretical and methodological, but applied financial dimension, which is discussed at a conceptual level [20]. It seems that all stakeholders of scholarly research process are fully aware that eventually one or another option of the development of this tool will directly or indirectly affect the funding of academic institutions, universities, and individual researchers. Thus, while laying the foundations for differentiating the future funding i.e. budget assignments, it would be logical to focus the efforts of regulators on forming a balanced model for accounting the citation rate based on the strategic priorities of the national R&D development. Among the strategic issues, there is the discourse on the creation of a national system for measuring the scientific significance of publications. Such a system should consist of components based on both international scientometric data and indexes and on in-house citation rating. This may involve the further improvement of *Bibliometrics of Ukrainian Science system* [21], as well as the need to preserve the existing scientific schools as an element of sustainable development in various fields of national science and education [22, 23], in particular, in the sphere of training of highly skilled staff and prioritization of introducing R&D results into public practice (Table).

Undoubtedly, the above proposals will require significant improvement and modernization of the system for accounting, monitoring, and bibliographic services in the scholarly research and educational spheres, but these approaches will significantly expand the prospects for regulating and developing effective management decisions, including those in the adjacent fields, on the implementation of the provisions of scientific ethics and academic integrity.

As regards the second outlined problem – the formation of a well-balanced approach to the development of in-house professional scholarly re-

Some Proposals on Widening the Profile of Publishing Activity Indices in R&D

№ з/п	Description	Note
1	Number of citations in dissertation works	Enable defining the scientific importance of research for training high-skilled personnel
2	Number of citations in references for awarding academic ranks	Enable defining the scientific importance of research for training high-skilled personnel employed in the field of education or science
3	Number of publications (citation rate) of high-skilled personnel who have been awarded academic degrees and ranks with the object studied involved (supervisor, advisor, reviewer, institution hosting the special board of experts where dissertation is defended, etc.)	To define direct contribution of the studied object to the training of high-skilled personnel
4	Number of publications and citations in monographies approved by scientific councils, academic institutes and universities (including those having the national status), industrial academies and higher educational establishments HEE (taking into consideration the priorities of government funding of respective directions, R&D development)	To define scientific importance (contribution to) of the studied object for deepening the study of one or several interrelated topics, including those related to the priority directions of R&D development
5	Number of publications and citations in manuals and text books signed by universities (including those having the national status), industrial academies and HEE (taking into consideration the priorities of government funding of respective directions, R&D development)	To define scientific importance (contribution to) of the studied object for the higher education sphere with stratification according to the level, direction, and priority of student training
6	Number of publication and citations in periodical belonging to top 20 % of <i>Bibliometrics of Ukrainian Science</i> rating and (or) in professional periodicals belonging to top 10 % of the mentioned rating by industry	To define scientific importance (contribution to) of the studied object for the most qualitative and competitive research in the scientific community, taking into account the respective profile and direction of research, etc.
7	Number of citations in documents for copyright protection, intellectual property protection, etc.	To define scientific importance (contribution to) of the studied object for knowledge transfer to the public practice
8	Number of publications, authors of which are employed at different academic institutes and universities, including in different fields of knowledge and (or) foreign researchers (PhD, Doctors of Sciences, Professors, etc.)	To define scientific importance (contribution to) of the studied object for coordination of education and scholarly research activities, in particular, at interdisciplinary and international levels
9	Number of publications and citations of publishing products among which authors there are specialists from educational and academic institutions and profile experts from other sectors of the national economy, government bodies, NGOs, and international organizations	To define scientific importance (contribution to) of the studied object for implementing R&D results in the public practice
10	Number of requests for provision of information on the studied object in leading libraries	To define scientific importance (contribution to) of the studied object for research bibliography
11	Number of references in training, working programs and plans for teaching disciplines, licensing and accreditation documents concerning the training of applicants of various education levels	To define scientific importance (contribution to) of the studied object for organizing the higher education with differentiation by the applicant education level

№ з/п	Description	Note
12	Number of citations in reports on R&D works, including those in the profile field	To define scientific importance (contribution to) of the studied object for implementing R&D results in the public practice, including those in the profile field
13	Number of publications, including those where the studied object is the sole author, in scholarly research periodicals, except for those directly related to the studied object (where the studied object is publisher or member of the editorial board)	To define scientific importance (contribution to) of the studied object for the research communication environment
14	Growth rate of number of publications (citations) for the reporting period, taking into account fluctuations from the average in the profile field and the period of beginning of research (publication) activity	To define scientific importance (contribution to) of the studied object for the research communication environment, as compared with average rate in the profile field, taking into account the period of beginning of research (publication) activity

istration in which is a reason for reference to the highest category.

Secondly, there is not clear what will happen to the category B in two years, after the end of the transition period, which does make nontransparent the whole process of creating the new list. It should be clearly determined that in two years this category will cease to exist and will not be a "penalty box" for those who could not have met the requirements for higher categories. Therefore, it would be logical to a priori include in the category B all publications currently available in the List, in order to eliminate the need to formulate any additional requirements for the publications of this category.

Thirdly, the presence of scholarly research periodical in the basic scientometric bases is an evidence of the facts that it has a properly structured web resource with metadata and an English interface, the required digital ISSN and DOI identifiers, and the satisfactory composition of the editorial board and authors; maintains the periodicity; and provides an appropriate review of articles. Consequently, all requirements set out in the List should apply only to the category B where the periodicals have all necessary attributes, except for being included in the sciento-

metric bases as defined by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. In other words, the requirements of the List should be formulated in line with those of these bases and be neither superfluous nor too formalized.

Fourthly, any requirement for reviewers is a humiliation of academic dignity to protect which the Regulations are intended. After all, the selection of reviewers is a sphere of responsibility of the editor-in-chief and members of the editorial board (they themselves have no right to be reviewers of the manuscripts submitted to the editorial office). The regulator should not interfere in scientific communication. Especially, it must not do this proceeding from the arithmetical count of the number of articles for a certain period of time or in the SENSE register. In addition, the developers of this register (universities and research organizations in the Netherlands who deal mainly with environmental problems) have emphasized that it is compiled based on information, publishing priorities, and needs of Dutch scholars and educational and research institutions. Therefore, the developers themselves do not advise to use it for other appraisals. The mention of not clearly defined, but recommended by the Ministry of Education and Science bases

search periodicals, it should be noted that the challenges have been scrutinized in research *Academic Periodicals: Topical Issues of Development* [7], which conclude that scholarly research periodicals in Ukraine will decline despite the foreseen and substantiated proposals for improving the situation as a whole. After all, the already mentioned Regulations aim at improving the situation and raising the level of in-house scholarly research periodicals.

The introduction of rating of in-house scholarly research periodicals is an indisputable advantage of the Regulations. A noticeable achievement of the scientific community and developers is that the Regulations enable the periodicals to independently choose the level of accessibility to their materials. In electronic form, periodicals can provide free or limited (paid) access and give the metadata of articles to in-house aggregators. So, to submit a certificate from the Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine is no longer needed. A notable approximation to the international requirements for formalizing the scholarly research publications is the requirement for the presentation of full metadata in two languages (Ukrainian and English), availability of a web resource with English interface, the use of digital identifiers of authors (ORCID, ResearcherID), articles (DOI), and periodicals (ISSN). The positive aspects of the Regulations include reducing the mandatory printed edition from 100 to 50 copies; the requirement to provide reference copies of publications pursuant to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 10.05.2002 No. 608 [24]; and cancellation of the requirement for approving the issue of publication by respective decision of the scientific council of founder institution.

Also, the Regulations require neither to comply with the applicable publishing standards nor to present references according to a certain standard. Now, each publication can choose one of the world standards for reference presentation, which is the most widespread in the relevant thematic

area [25], and present publications and lists of references in accordance with this standard, without adding the second list of references in accordance with DSTU GOST 7.1:2006 or DSTU 8302:2015. It is also important to declare the commitment to comply with copyright and principles of academic integrity, although this requirement implies further specification in connection with the necessity to regulate the respective application.

However, the advantages of the regulations do not outweigh the challenges and threats resulting from other provisions of this document.

Firstly, the ranking of publications does not provide them (and the authors, which is very important) with any motivational preferences, namely, with certain weighting factors to be taken into consideration while appraising the performance of researchers and institutions. For example, publications in the periodicals of category A can be ranked at the same level with similar foreign periodicals listed in *WoS* or *Scopus*, with a score of 10 points per article, 5 points for category B, and 1 point for category C¹. Also, the requirements for the periodicals of category A are excessive. It is not necessary to submit all documents to the Ministry of Education and Science (as well as for the periodicals of category B), since it is very easy to confirm the fact of their listing in the *Web of Science Core Collection* and (or) *Scopus*. It would be enough simply to give representation of thereof. By the way, in many countries, the very fact of periodical registration in respective scientometric bases is a reason for their reference to the highest category of the national classification without providing additional documents (Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Poland). At the same time, these countries do not limit the list of authoritative scientometric bases to the two mentioned ones and add more 5–7 bases reg-

¹This shortcoming is removed by draft order of the Ministry of Science and Education of Ukraine on approval of the amendments to the Order of the Ministry of Science and Education of Ukraine of October 17, 2012, No. 1112 that have been published for public discussion.

where the editorial board member can publish their articles is also unreasonable. There is also a disputable and controversial limitation for the reviewer to be member of no more than three editorial boards of scholarly research periodicals.

Fifthly, the interpretation of DOIs [28] is incorrect. The Digital Object Identifier is created to encode exclusively scholarly research materials: books, articles or their fragments. This is stated, for example, in the agreement between *CrossRef* residents and *Publishers International Linking Association, Inc. (PILA)* [29]. Consequently, in terms of *CrossRef*, the DOI identifier is not assigned to news, announcements, reviews of new publications, promotional and current events materials, while the Regulations require its use in all published materials. Together with uncertain monitoring procedure and unclear wording of the reasons for revoking the professional status of periodicals, all above stated factors create a space for speculations, namely, for breach of the principles of academic integrity, as well as for "systematic publication of materials that contain neither new research results, nor information that they are reviews or methodical papers"(par. 14 of the Regulations [3]). Since the applicable legislation of Ukraine defines neither the principles of academic integrity nor the category of "systematic publications", etc., the above will underlie a broad interpretation of the Regulations and a biased appraisal of professional periodicals. One more inconsistency of the Regulations is the fact that a review article or methodical material assigned with DOI can be referred to scholarly research publication, provided it is properly formalized.

It is understandable and logical that the requirements for scholarly research publications and periodicals must be toughened as stricter requirements will downsize the distribution of poor-quality products. However, the Regulations, as they have been approved, lead to the fact that this downsize concerns not only the worst and weakest periodicals. The Regulations will be misused by those who strictly meets the formal requirements neglecting the scientific value of pe-

riodicals. "Is it worth stopping the reform of this important sphere at the level of the regulations (even if they are improved) instead of summarizing the accumulated experience in a strategic vision for achieving specific results?" is a rhetorical question. In view of the above, it is necessary, as soon as possible, to return to the formation of an updated ideology and to develop appropriate amendments to the Regulations: to revise the text, to eliminate inconsistencies and inaccuracies, to adjust the requirements for the categories of periodicals, etc. It is necessary to do all this based on a clear vision of the prospects that should be the basis of reform rather than a justification of the process in which all national branches of R&D activity will be eventually involved.

At the same time, it should be kept in mind that the Regulations are only one of the aspects of the formation of professional scientific communication, as domestic scholarly research periodicals are only a part of scientific publishing activity, and the List is a display of in-house domestic publishing activity of researchers, R&D institutes and universities.

Summarizing the above, the authors consider, it is necessary to broaden the range of issues discussed and to present the vision of possible areas for modernizing the scientific publishing. First of all, one should proceed from the axiom that Ukrainian scholarly research periodicals are a channel for disseminating information about the results of research, a means of professional communication, a socio-cultural phenomenon, and one of the factors of national information security [30].

In authors' opinion, it is wrong that the state regulation is mainly focused on growing number of English-language scientific publications in in-house periodicals, although a prerequisite for registering the periodicals in the leading scientometric bases is the English-language presentation in open access of only metadata for scholarly research publications and/or their placement in foreign publications, which will result in exclusively export-oriented academic mobility of the

high-skilled personnel. The application of this approach will lead to dominating situation in the in-house practice when researchers themselves will pay for disseminating their R&D results in scholarly research periodicals, as well as to declining in-house scientific terminology, deepening gap between the research and educational spheres. Also, it will result in discrimination of those Ukrainian scholars who do not have appropriate skills in English, for example, those who do research on other foreign languages. After all, this will help neither the development of in-house science and publishing, nor the adoption of national information sovereignty. Instead, taking into account the factors of globalization and innovation of the world economy, the need for gradual integration of national science into the single European research area and the prospects for reforming this sphere foreseen in the applicable legislation, it is appropriate to focus the state regulation on the development of high-quality in-house scholarly research periodicals in parallel with popularizing the best research materials at the international level to improve the competitiveness of Ukrainian researchers [31].

To realize this strategic goal, the following directions of improving the organizational and substantive principles of scholarly research professional periodicals are considered promising:

- ✦ ensuring unconditional compliance with the publishing standards for the presentation of scholarly research publications, in particular, in terms of grammar and punctuation. It is necessary to provide for the examination and monitoring of publications by the Ivan Fedorov Book Chamber of Ukraine and (or) the Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine, prior to ranking these periodicals in the national rating;
 - ✦ ensuring compliance with standards for the quality of the translated elements of scholarly research publications, in particular, abstracts, annotations, and keywords in English, for instance, via selective quality assessment by authorized academic and educational institutions
- prior to ranking the periodicals in the national rating;
 - ✦ defining the best Ukrainian-language articles from periodicals belonging to 10% of the most influential in the national citation rating, and, upon nomination by the respective editorial boards, to direct them for professional translation and placement in foreign publications with a high impact factor;
 - ✦ arriving at a consensus in the professional environment regarding the unification of the rules of editorial, scientific, and publishing ethics, in particular, concerning admissible indexes of self-citations; researcher eligibility for being a member of editorial boards of various professional periodicals depending on the ratings of his/her citations; improvement of review procedures and consideration of comments, transparency of the formation and queuing of publications in editorial portfolio, etc.
 - ✦ providing grants (competitive funding) for institutions and organizations that are publishers of periodicals belonging to 10% of the most influential ones in the national citation rating, by subject areas, based on national and/or international citation levels;
 - ✦ Providing grants for researchers, creative research groups, young researchers for the development of research activities based on the competition of citations, taking into account the national rating of citations and (or) publications in foreign periodicals with a high impact factor;
 - ✦ scoring additional points for publication in their own professional scholarly research periodical in accordance with the methodology for evaluating research activity, provided this periodical is among the first third of the general (in the leading scientometric bases) or the first quarter of the national rating, by the subject areas;
 - ✦ applying advertising and media planning indicators [32] to assess the impact of scholarly research periodicals, in particular, based on periodic market survey of professional communication in the research sphere.

It is advisable to continue holding a professional discussion on raising the quality standards for in-house professional scholarly research periodicals rather than on the necessity to focus on defining the scientific impact based on statistical and derivative scientometric data on the publication activity of researchers, in order to create the framework for promoting Ukrainian researchers (periodicals, institutions) in the interna-

tional research information space. This promotion must be based on taking into consideration the rational factors of differentiation of researcher contribution to forming the prerequisites for the sustainable development of the national science and education in order to ensure correct assessment and to build individual and collective (for organizations) rankings.

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ПРО СТРАТЕГІЧНІ ПРІОРИТЕТИ ВИМІРЮВАННЯ ПУБЛІКАЦІЙНОЇ ТА ВИДАВНИЧОЇ АКТИВНОСТІ В НАУКОВІЙ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ

Вступ. Розглянуто проблемні питання коректного застосування наукометричного інструментарію в контексті розвитку національної фахової періодики.

Проблематика. Нині вимірювання публікаційної активності в науковій діяльності та створення для цього системи ефективних показників потребує якнайширшого фахового обговорення й удосконалення.

Мета. Оприлюднення пропозицій щодо формування стратегічних пріоритетів оцінювання наукової впливовості на підставі статистичних та похідних наукометричних зведень щодо публікаційної активності вчених.

Матеріали й методи. Аналітична обробка нормативного забезпечення підвищення ефективності видання наукової періодики в Україні, а також встановлення зв'язку між публікаційною активністю науковців та оцінкою ефективності їхньої діяльності в контексті коректного застосування наукометричних показників.

Результати. Запропоновано використання двовимірної підходу на базі пошуку ефективних засад щодо державного регулювання в частині впровадження дієвого інструментарію аналізу та оцінювання публікаційної і видавничої діяльності дослідників та наукових установ і навчальних закладів. Сформульовано пропозиції, які враховують потреби формування збалансованого підходу щодо розвитку вітчизняної фахової наукової періодики з метою забезпечення сталого розвитку національної інформаційної сфери.

Висновки. Подальше обговорення ефективного представлення результатів публікаційної діяльності необхідно продовжувати у контексті підвищення стандартів якості вітчизняної фахової наукової періодики, закладання підвалин коректного оцінювання видавничої продукції та діяльності й побудови відповідних рейтингів.

Ключові слова: наукова періодика, наукометрія, публікаційна активність, пріоритети публікаційної та видавничої діяльності.

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О СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИХ ПРИОРИТЕТАХ ИЗМЕРЕНИЯ ПУБЛИКАЦИОННОЙ И ИЗДАТЕЛЬСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ В НАУЧНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Введение. Рассмотрены проблемные вопросы корректного применения наукометрического инструментария в контексте развития национальной научной периодики.

Проблематика. Показано, что сегодня измерение публикационной активности в научной деятельности и создание корректной системы показателей для этого нуждается в максимально широком профессиональном обсуждении и требует усовершенствования.

Цель. Представление предложений относительно формирования стратегических приоритетов оценивания научной влиятельности на основе статистических и производных от них наукометрических обобщений публикационной активности ученых.

Материалы и методы. Аналитическая обработка нормативного обеспечения повышения эффективности издания научной периодики в Украине, а также определение связи между публикационной активностью ученых и оценкой эффективности их деятельности в контексте корректного применения наукометрических показателей.

Результаты. Предложено использование двумерного подхода на базе поиска эффективных основ государственного регулирования в части внедрения действенного инструментария анализа и оценивания публикационной и издательской деятельности исследователей, научных организаций, учебных заведений. Сформулированы предложения, учитывающие потребности формирования сбалансированного подхода к развитию отечественной научной периодики с целью обеспечения стабильного развития национальной информационной сферы.

Выводы. Дальнейшее обсуждение эффективного представления результатов публикационной деятельности необходимо продолжать в контексте повышения стандартов качества отечественной научной периодики, создания основ корректного оценивания издательской продукции и деятельности, а также формирования соответствующих рейтингов.

Ключевые слова: научная периодика, наукометрия, публикационная активность, приоритеты публикационной и издательской деятельности.